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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.  
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## Correspondence.

[For The Standard.]

Who is to fill the vacant Judgeship?

In 1859 Mr. Kinnear, who is a large practice in St. John, was made Judge of Probates without any solicitation on his part. The next year he was made Recorder of the City on giving up the office of the Recorder of both of which was small, and diminished his private practice. In 1860 he was, while in England, elected a member of the General Assembly for St. John. In 1861 he was, without any solicitation, appointed to the Legislative Council, where he has ever since remained—and also Judge of the Admiralty Court with a nominal income from fees of some £10 a year. In 1864, by reason of the age of the Attorney General, Peters, and at the earnest solicitation of Sir William Colebrooke he accepted the office of Solicitor General, on a pledge from him that he should be made Attorney General on the occurrence of the first vacancy. On the faith of this pledge he (Mr. Kinnear) resigned his offices in St. John, worth about £300 a year, and removed to Fredericton, as he was then required to do, thereby sacrificing his offices in St. John, and a lucrative private practice, for a salary of £200 a year. In Fredericton his private practice was very limited. His long absence from St. John broke the chain of his lucrative practice there, which, since his return, has not returned to him.

On the death of Attorney General Peters, instead of receiving the vacant office as promised, he performed his duties as well as those of Solicitor General for several months, when Mr. Wilton was raised into the situation—and afterwards, by some political juggle of Sir Edmund Head, was made a judge in his stead. The upshot of the whole matter is, that Mr. K. after twenty six years of faithful public service, after giving up offices as St. John and lucrative private practice on an assurance of promotion in his profession—and after resigning a large portion of his most active life and in support even of the public, suffered him to be the Solicitor Generalship. If there be any sentiment of right doing reigning in the present Government, it will now render it fairly justice to Mr. Kinnear. If they fail to do this, the prestige of an honest and justice-loving Government, whatever it may be, will be forever dissipated. Personal ambition or cupidity may blind them to the future. The wrong, if it occurs, will be a willful wrong. It will give the Government a character which cannot be mistaken, and can scarcely fail to be fatal to it, by a disruption among its members, and the destruction of public confidence. To withhold the reparation due to Mr. K. for a series of disappointments unjustly inflicted would be cruel and dishonest. Better things are expected.

N. M.

## LAND OF PLENTY.

In Singapore with the exception of children and bed-ridden adults, it would be impossible to suffer from starvation; privations are the lot of all; but it may be said for this tropical region, that an all kind Providence seems to have opened her stores most lavishly for the use of man; he needs neither toil or spin, and yet like the lilies of the field he can be fed and clothed. Every cleared spot that is allowed to run into jungle furnishes leaves of various kind that can be used in curries or in stews. The common Ubi kayu gives a delicious arrow root, and this plant is found as a weed and used as a fence; in all parts, the clays (Arenaeusculum) that spring up indigenous to our marshes and ditches, though possessing a poisonous fluid in its leaves and epidermis of the root, yet furnishes in the latter, when boiled, a wholesome food for man, and affording nourishment for pigs in its leaves. The sea and rivers teem with fish and the benches with shellfish and edible weeds. If any part of a ditch is dug in three or six months it will be filled with fish, and daily from it you will see superabundant women and young children, treating our small grey fish, to season, their dearies, or insipid caldy. In various parts of the island, as in the case of the coral formations, a large fish is found.

## CORAL FORMATIONS.

A barrier reef off the north east coast of the continent of Australia, is the grandest coral formation existing. Rising at once from an unfathomable ocean, it extends one thousand miles along the coast, with a breadth varying from two hundred yards to a mile, and at an average distance of from twenty to thirty miles from the shore, in some places increasing to sixty and seventy miles. The great arm of the sea included between it and the land is nowhere less than ten, occasionally sixty fathoms deep, and is safely navigable throughout its whole length, with a few straits where openings by which ships can enter. The reef is nearly twelve hundred miles long, because it stretches nearly across Torres Straits.

## THE LATE JUDGE STREET.

The New York steamer from Liverpool, last week, brought the melancholy, though not unexpected, intelligence of the death of the Honorable GEORGE FRANKLIN STREET, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province, which took place in London on the 10th July, in the 65th year of his age.

## A CAT EXTRAORDINARY.

A gentleman living at Elk Run, in the lower end of this county, has the good fortune to possess the most remarkable grimaldine yet known of the cat kind. Its body is of unusual length, its legs like those of a bench-legged fish. The fur is of a reddish color, the whole beautifully marked with black spots and streaks of different figures; they are long in the back round on the belly and jaws. Black stripes run across the ears, which are very long and tipped at the ends with a blue tuff of hair. Its physiognomy is fierce, and its nature savage. Ordinarily it is perfectly docile, and like Wormley's very sensible cat, never says a word: though he answers readily (by the wag of his tail) to the name of "Billey."

His master's house being infested with snakes, which were bred in a neighboring stone fence, he took into his hand to catch such game as cats and mice, and made war upon the snakes, all of which he soon destroyed.

Having acquired a taste for this kind of sport, he extended the field of operations, frequently making excursions of more than a mile distant from the house, and returning each and every day with a snake ranging from two to seven feet in length. He has continued his practice for eight weeks. On one occasion he returned to the house much fatigued, perfectly wet with saliva. It was supposed that he had encountered one of those large, but rare serpents known as the Gooat. This turned out to be true, for the day after Mr. Harvey B. Rait found the snake dead, and signs of a dreadful conflict on the sand. Most or nearly all the wounds had been inflicted on the back part of the neck. The weight of the horrid serpent was fourteen pounds and eleven ounces.

This class of serpents is a native of Eastern Virginia, with a very large head and great jaws—the mouth is armed with cutting, crooked teeth, among which are two longer than the rest, placed in the fore part of the upper jaw. All around the mouth there is a broad scaly border, and the eyes so large that they give it a terrible aspect. The fore head is covered with large scales. Each side of the belly is covered with large square spots chestnut color, in the middle of which is a spot perfectly round and like burnished gold. They have been known to swallow small pigs, muskrats, opossums, &c. They avoid the sight of a man, and consequently are rarely seen. Indeed the existence of the Gooat has been doubted by many.

## DYING FOR ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Mr. L. resides in Henry street. His wife who is an economical body, has sent a costly silk gown to a French dyer. The dyer himself brought the dress home, and unluckily it happened that the husband of the lady at the door.

## Human Life estimated by Pulsation.

An ingenious author asserts that the length of a man's life may be estimated by the number of pulsations he has strength to perform. Thus, allowing seventy years for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 2,207,520,000; but if by imperiousness he forces his blood in a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy five pulsations in a minute, the number of pulses would be completed in fifty years, consequently his life would be reduced fourteen years.

Which is the left side of a pudding?

## AMONGST THE WONDERS OF THE DAY.

We have visited with considerable gratification the repository of foreign newspapers, at Holloway's Pill, and present to immense amount of information on all subjects, political, mercantile, scientific, and philosophical, from at least 2,000 foreign papers received in this Establishment in the course of each week. This immense collection of journals affords, in the greatest, advantages to the enterprising capitalist, and commercial world generally, a source of intelligence most invaluable and never before attained. The establishment is visited by the nobility, members of parliament, contributors of the press, merchants, and also by an immense number of distinguished foreigners of all nations. It is managed by several clerks, who classify and file the papers in portfolios, which they exhibit gratuitously to respectable visitors applying for information.—Morning Herald, London, January 23, 1854.

## STARCH A CURE FOR SCURVEY.

Dr. J. Porter, in an interesting article in the American Journal of Medical Science, adduces much proof in favor of starch being an excellent anti-scurbutic. He says, "Experience has long shown that a diet consisting solely of potatoes is capable of affording nourishment, and preserving the body in perfect health." Certain nations, it is well known, subsist almost entirely on rice, arrow root, and similar kinds of vegetable food. These are all of the starch class; and it may be that therein, as well as the potato, resides their chief value. These articles—rice, arrow root, rye, spica, and starch—may be made into excellent puddings, with lemon juice and sugar, and make a luxurious article of diet at sea. Arrow root may be purchased in any quantity in the islands of the Pacific and elsewhere, and is as low as two or three cents the pound.

Converting a few days since, with one of our oldest shipmasters in the whaling fleet, I mentioned to him the theory in relation to starch being the chief ingredient in the potato. His crew had suffered most severely from scurvy in his last voyage. I inquired if he had any arrow root on board. "No," was his reply, "for I was disappointed in obtaining it at the island, as it is my custom to do for puddings, &c." On my informing him that arrow root was almost entirely a form of starch, after some reflection, he said, "I cannot but think that there is truth in the theory you have named, for, on looking back, I find that during those voyages when I took most arrow root on board, I had the least scurvy. Besides," he added, "I was perfectly well during this last voyage, while all were sick around me, and two died; and I know not what to attribute it to, unless it be the practice which I have followed for years, of having, while at sea, a bowl of arrow root gruel at my breakfast." There is much truth in the above view. Starch is excellent for the purposes set forth, applied both outwardly and as an article of diet. This we know from the testimony of individuals who have used it. The information is important to many.

## CAUSE OF WAVES.

The friction of the wind against the surface of the ocean, and according to the theory of undulations, each produces its effect independently of the other. Wind, however, not only raises waves, but causes a transfer of superficial water also. Attraction between the particles of air and water, as well as the pressure of the atmosphere, brings in lower stratum into adhesive contact with the surface of the sea. If the motion of the wind be parallel to the surface, there will still be friction, but the water will be undulated, and a ripple will appear. The friction, raised a minute wave, whose elevation protects the water beyond it from the wind, which consequently impinges on the surface at small angle; thus, each in pulse, combining with the other produces an undulation which continually advances.

International Pic-Nic.—A grand international Pic-Nic, consisting of a large party from Portland, Me., and another from Montreal, met at Island Pond, on the Portland and Montreal Railroad on Tuesday last, 31st July, according to arrangement, and passed the day in a very pleasant manner. In the evening the parties separated, highly delighted with the amusements of the day. The Portland train returned to that city about 10 P. M. The State of Maine says—International Pic-Nic.—The grand excursion to Island Pond, under the management of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal,

## Arrival of the "Baltic."

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, August 15.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, July 25th, arrived this morning. The passengers were met by a large number of friends, and the ship was crowded with people. The Baltic is a fine ship, and the crew is well trained. The passengers are all well, and the ship is in good condition. The Baltic is a fine ship, and the crew is well trained. The passengers are all well, and the ship is in good condition.

## Why is a man like a man?

Because he is a man.

## Why is a woman like a woman?

Because she is a woman.

## Why is a child like a child?

Because he is a child.

## Why is a dog like a dog?

Because he is a dog.

## Why is a cat like a cat?

Because she is a cat.

## Why is a bird like a bird?

Because it is a bird.

## Why is a fish like a fish?

Because it is a fish.

## Why is a tree like a tree?

Because it is a tree.

## Why is a flower like a flower?

Because it is a flower.

## Why is a leaf like a leaf?

Because it is a leaf.

## Why is a branch like a branch?

Because it is a branch.

## Why is a root like a root?

Because it is a root.

## Why is a seed like a seed?

Because it is a seed.

## Why is a fruit like a fruit?

Because it is a fruit.

## Why is a flower like a flower?

Because it is a flower.

## Why is a leaf like a leaf?

Because it is a leaf.

## Why is a branch like a branch?

Because it is a branch.

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